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**NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



***Annual Report***

of the  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
and the  
**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

for the Year  
**1959**



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NEW MILLS  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L  
R E P O R T

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the Year  
1959

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1959

Chairman: Councillor R. WHITEHEAD  
Vice Chairman: Councillor W.H. FERGUSON  
Councillor J.D. BEARD  
F.M. BULLOUGH  
K.R. GORDON  
F.S. KITCHEN  
Dr. L. MILLWARD, J.P.  
J.H. MOON  
E. OLDFIELD  
E.F. ROWBOTTOM  
F.L. SHARPE  
R. STANWAY

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Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall.

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 2118

Public Health Inspector, Shops Act Inspector and

Meat Inspector:

A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

To the Minister of Health and  
To the Chairman and Members of  
New Mills Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1959.

The general health of the community appeared satisfactory and apart from a small epidemic of measles during the first four months of the year, the incidence of infectious diseases was low. None was reported after 29th September, 1959.

The population of the area estimated at 8,490 was 10 fewer than in 1958. The live birth rate was practically the same as last year and the death rate showed a small increase of .49 per 1,000. There were no still births and the three infants who died were under one week of age, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 22.06 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. The three deaths were due to prematurity.

The mortality from cancer of the lung rose and for the first time was higher than the national average.

There was one fatality from respiratory tuberculosis and four new cases were notified.

The main causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 50 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 26 and cancer with 20. The three groups accounted for 77.42 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The welcome interest in old people shown by the recently formed Women's Voluntary Service in New Mills is most praiseworthy.

On 6th January, 1959, the members started a "Meals on Wheels" Service for those of pensionable age who were living alone and were too infirm or lacked the will to cook for themselves. Approximately thirty well-cooked nourishing meals are supplied by a local firm, Messrs. J.J. Hadfield, Ltd., twice weekly, and distributed to those who require them most. The food which is conveyed in insulated containers remains hot until delivery. Transport is provided by voluntary workers and the meals are subsidized by the Urban District Council and the County Welfare



Department. A charge of one shilling is made to the recipients.

The demand shows that the service meets a need and has been well worth the expenditure of considerable time and trouble.

The old people also benefit from the regular weekly visits of a friendly, sympathetic and understanding person who is sincere in her efforts to help them and who makes them feel that they are not forgotten by the community.

Sincere thanks are due to Messrs. J.J. Hadfield, Ltd., for their invaluable help in supplying the meals and for their co-operation with a voluntary organization.

Although there has been no large scale slum clearance during the year the Council has given considerable thought to the effect of the age structure of the population on the future housing needs of the area.

Those of pensionable age represent a high proportion of the community and their re-housing in suitable bungalows needing the minimum of housework is an urgent problem. Some are living in old substandard property with few modern amenities and have little chance to enjoy their declining years in a comfortable home.

The Council has, therefore, decided to build a number of single-bedroom dwellings suitable for the special needs of the old.

Many of the old people in the existing council bungalows find the gardens much too large and their continued cultivation an increasing burden. Sooner or later a stage is reached when gardening is beyond their physical powers and some outside help is required. Ideally, the assistance should come from the family but in most cases no relatives are available. To resolve the difficulty, the Council has agreed to accept responsibility for the cultivation of gardens where the occupants of the dwellings are aged or infirm and unable to carry out the work themselves.

The total number of houses included in the slum clearance programme for the first five years was approximately one hundred and ninety. At the end of 1959, one hundred and thirty-nine of these had either been closed or demolished and nine of the remainder had been improved and therefore excluded for the time being.

During 1959, six houses were considered suitable for action under sections 16 & 17 of the Housing Act, 1959, as individually unfit houses.

With improved housing conditions, higher standards of living and modern chemotherapy, the incidence of tuberculosis in most western countries has fallen steadily, though prevalence has declined more slowly than mortality.

The two aims of prevention are to diminish the risk of exposure to infection and to increase the immunity of the individual. It has been proved that vaccination with an attenuated bovine tubercle bacillus (B.C.G.) markedly increases the resistance to infection for five years or more. The prevention of tuberculosis by this method is now an accepted procedure in many countries. Until recently, B.C.G. vaccination in Britain was limited to certain specially exposed groups of the population, but since a more stable vaccine has been produced the scheme has been extended to include all school children of thirteen years and upwards. The object is to raise their resistance to tuberculosis before they meet the stresses and strains of competitive life in the community when infection is most likely to occur.

In New Mills arrangements for B.C.G. vaccination of the susceptible age groups have been in operation since October, 1959.

At the Secondary Modern School there was an acceptance rate of 61%. Of these, 74.2% were tuberculin - negative reactors and therefore suitable for vaccination.

Parents are strongly advised to accept the preventive measures offered to their children.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, and Members of the Council, the Officers of the Urban District and the Staff, for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1959.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire, its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Areas (in acres).....	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1959.....	8,490
Population Census 1931.....	8,551
Population Census 1951.....	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec. 1959.....	2,999
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1959.....	£93,225
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1959-60).....	£368

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	64	69	133
Illegitimate.....	2	1	3
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.....			16.02
Comparability Factor.....			1.06
Standardised Birth Rate.....			16.98
Illegitimate Births per cent of total Live Births.....			2.21

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	-	-	-
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still Births.....			-



## DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes.....	65	59	124
Death Rate.....			14.61
Comparability Factor.....			0.99
Standardised Death Rate.....			14.46
Maternal Death Rate.....			-
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	-	-	-
Deaths from Diptheria.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Smallpox.....	-	-	-
Deaths from Influenza.....	-	1	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ..	11	9	20

Deaths of Infants under one year	M.	F.	Total.
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Legitimate.....	2	1	3
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	22.06
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	22.56
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	-

## COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.06 and 0.99 respectively for 1959. Crude births and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in population as regards the proportion of the sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1958 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further modifications in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence, if any.

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF  
MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1959

Provisional figures based on Quaterly Returns.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>England and Wales:</u>	<u>New Mills:</u>
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	
Live Births	16.5	16.02
Still Births	20.7(a)	-

<u>Deaths:</u>		
All Causes	11.6	14.61
Respiratory Tuberculosis	.077	.118
Other Tuberculosis	.008	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	.464	.471
Other Cancer	1.676	1.884

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>	
All Causes under 1 year	22.0	22.06
All Causes under 4 weeks	15.8	7.35
All Causes under 1 week		22.06

- Signifies that there were no deaths

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Perinatal Mortality Rate:

(still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births).	34.2	22.06
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MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT  
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.32	-
Due to Abortion	0.06	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.38	-

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN NEW MILLS, 1959

	M.	F.
Whooping Cough.....	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases....	1	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.....	3	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	-
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm....	6	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	-
Diabetes.....	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	8	18
Coronary disease, angina.....	12	4
Hypertension with heart disease.....	2	4
Other heart disease.....	8	3
Other circulatory disease.....	5	12
Influenza.....	-	1
Pneumonia.....	1	-
Bronchitis.....	8	1
Other diseases of the respiratory system,	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases....	6	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	1	-
All other accidents.....	1	1
Suicide.....	-	1
Congenital Malformations.....	-	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
	<hr/> 65	<hr/> 59
	<hr/>	<hr/>



## BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942-1959

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500
1959	16.02	14.61	8,490

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### SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and at the Derbyshire County Council Laboratory, County Offices, Matlock.

#### SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1959.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

#### GENERAL DISEASES

Thirty-three specimens of faeces were submitted for bacteriological examination. Pathogenic organisms associated with food poisoning (salmonellae typhi-murium), were isolated from ten of them.

#### MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results of tests are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Void:</u>	<u>Passed:</u>	<u>Failed:</u>
<u>Methylene Blue</u> (to check probable keeping quality.....	-	47	2
<u>Phosphatase</u> (to check efficiency of heat treatment.....	-	42	1
<u>Turbidity</u> .....	-	15	-
<u>Biological</u> (a) Tuberculosis.....	-	6	-
(b) Undulant Fever.....	-	-	-

Sixteen samples of milk were taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The County Analyst reported that all were classed as satisfactory.

#### WATER - (Drinking)

<u>Samples Taken:-</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Bacteriological.....	58
Chemical (Morlands Supply).....	0
Plumbo-solvency(Morlands Supply)..	0
	<hr/>
	58
	<hr/>

#### FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water:

	<u>Samples Taken:-</u>	<u>Number:</u>	<u>Satisfactory:</u>
	Bacteriological - Miscellaneous..	2	2
	Bacteriological - Ice Lollies....	16	14
x	Chemical - Miscellaneous.....	41	41
	Methylene Blue - Ice Cream.....	39	39
	Methylene Blue - Ice Lollies.....	2	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		100	98
		<hr/>	<hr/>

x Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All the samples with the exception of two ice lollies were satisfactory.

The Samples of Ice Cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional grade I.....	37
Provisional grade II.....	2
Provisional grade III.....	0
Provisional grade IV.....	0
Void.....	0

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47: Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a court or single justice for an Order.

It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An Order made in this way has effect only for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the Order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1959, it was not necessary to take action under Section 47.

Section 50: Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the District, where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were used once during the year under review.

Section 51: The County Welfare Department provide residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, "The Elms", Chapel-en-le-Frith, "The Towers", Buxton, and "Whitestones", Buxton, for persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Part II - Hospital Services:

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority:



The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of mothers and young children
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- (c) Health Visiting Service
- (d) Home Nursing Service
- (e) Ambulance Service
- (f) Domestic Help Service
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination
- (h) Mental Health Service
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,580 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

#### RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

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### SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER

The 3,058 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains.....	2,986
(b) By means of standpipes.....	Nil
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc...	72

#### WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the district with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation. Prior to June, 1953,

the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Lowleighton Road by gravitation. From this covered reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Lowleighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorland water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport Water to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

During the unprecedented drought of the summer of 1959, emergency measures had to be taken from 6th October to 21st November, 1959, to supplement the town's water supply.

By kind permission of the owners, water was pumped from the borehole at the Garrison works of Messrs. J.J. Hadfield, Limited, into the town's distribution system and into Ball Beard and Morlands Reservoirs.

It was found necessary to prohibit the use of hosepipes for certain purposes and to restrict supplies by the partial closure of valves and stop-taps but the population responded well to appeals to exercise the utmost economy in the use of water.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable, as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

#### Bacteriological:

Eleven of the fifty-eight samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were unsatisfactory. Details are given in the subjoined table:-



Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
7. 4.59.	Springfield, Spring Bank.	Private	50	14
7. 4.59.	1, Watford Mount.	Private	1	1
12. 5.59.	Redishaw Farm.	Private	8	8
18. 6.59.	Shallow well, "The Grange", Lowleighton.	Private	35	35
2.10.59.	1, Wylds Crossing.	Morlands	2	1
2.10.59.	47, Thornsett, Birch Vale.	Ball Beard	5	5
13.10.59.	1, Wylds Crossing	Morlands	1	0
21.10.59.	Thornsett Co-op.	Morlands	1	1
25.11.59.	The Crescent Birch Vale.	Morlands	3	0
15.12.59.	Cast iron pipe discharging into trough Grove House, Rowarth.	Private	2	1
18.12.59.	Outside tap, Grove House.	Private	8	1



## Chemical

A result of a chemical examination is given below. This is quite satisfactory and typical of the results received.

### STOCKPORT CORPORATION WATERWORKS

Date of collection of sample - 21st December, 1959

Description of sample

KINDER: Tap in Venturi  
meter chamber.  
Filtered water.

### CHEMICAL ESAMINATION

Reaction - pH value	...	...	...	...	...	8.06
Colour in 2 ft. glass tube - Hazel solution	p.p.m.					
	Pt.					6
Turbidity - Silica Standard - p.p.m.	...	...				0.8
						Parts per million
Total Solids dried @ 110°C	...	...	...	...		
Suspended Solids dried @ 110°C	...	...	...	...		
Free Acidity as CO <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...		1.0
Free Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		16.0
Carbonate hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		16
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		40
Total as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		56
Combined Chlorine (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...		12.0
Nitrates - Nitro Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...		0.24
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...		0.001
Free and Saline Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...		0.164
Albuminoid Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...		0.034
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C	...	...	...	...		0.57
Iron in solutions as Fe	...	...	...	...		
Total Iron as Fe	...	...	...	...		
Manganese As Mn	...	...	...	...		0.11
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	...	...	...	...		9.3
Alumina Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	...	...	...	...		0.97
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	...	...	...	...		6.8
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hrs.	...	...	...	...		0.42
Fluoride as F.	...	...	...	...		0.09

Report:-

This water is quite satisfactory.

## Plumbo-solvency Morlands Supply

No sample was examined for plumbo-solvency. The Water Engineer has kept the hardness of the water under close observation and the pH is tested daily, and if necessary, action taken to counteract any plumbo-solvent tendency. The quality of the supply was kept under constant observation by the Water Engineer and the Health Department.

During the year, 17 houses were connected to the town's supply. One of these was at Brookbottom in Marple Urban District.

There were no extensions to water mains.

## DRAINAGE

		<u>Estimated Population involved</u>
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	2,969	8,220
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	89	270
No. of connections made during the year:-		
(a) Existing houses	-	-
(b) New houses	8	28
(c) Other premises	1	10
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's	10	28

## SEWERAGE

A scheme to provide new sewers and a sewerage works to serve the hamlet of Rowarth (population 45, No. of houses 20) was started during the first week of March, 1959, but was not completed at the end of the year.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

## SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths in the district.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1959.

Privy Middens	53
Water closets	2,580
Waste water closets	301
Pail closets	35

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Water.....	58
Bakehouses.....	19
Factories and Workplaces.....	79
Ice Cream Premises.....	43
Market Stalls.....	18
Milk Distributors and Dairies.....	80
Moveable Dwellings.....	6
Preserved Food Stores.....	12
Food Shops.....	183
Slaughterhouses.....	238
Knacker's Yard.....	5
Infectious Diseases.....	20
Food Inspection.....	63
Meat Inspection.....	242
Rats and Mice.....	1,100
Drains.....	84
Housing Inspection.....	351
Nuisances.....	131
Pet Animals Act.....	8
Licensed Houses.....	15
Schools.....	14
Smoke Abatement.....	7
Piggeries.....	9
Rag Flock Act.....	-
Canteens.....	5
Council Houses.....	103
Miscellaneous.....	8
Shops Act, 1950.....	103
Rent Act, 1957.....	9
Total.....	<u>3,013</u>



## WRITTEN NOTICES

Informal.....	108
Statutory.....	6
Notices Complied with.....	102

## DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are twenty-seven distributors of milk in the Register, and four registered dairy premises. Five persons distribute milk in the area from premises outside the Urban District.

## CAMPING SITES

There are two private camping sites. One is at Rowarth and the other at Strines. The Strines camp was connected to the town's mains during 1959.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Two moveable dwellings are licensed by the Council.

## PUBLIC HOUSES

Progress continued to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation at Public Houses.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1949

A marked improvement has taken place in the standard of sanitary accommodation provided for workers in the factories in the district. One factory which had trough closets for many years now has water closets and another factory where accommodation was particularly poor has had a new sanitary block constructed.

Employers are found to co-operate in the provision of improved sanitary accommodation, particularly where the employees show a desire to use the conveniences reasonably and to assist in the difficult task of maintaining cleanliness in conveniences used by large numbers of people.

Appendix on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937 Appears at the end of Section "C".

## BAKEHOUSES

There are 12 bakehouses in the Register. Nineteen inspections were made and 5 offences were discovered and remedied.

## OFFICES

No inspections of offices were made.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade established in the district.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The factory chimneys were kept under constant observation.

In a number of cases excessive smoke emission took place and where this was observed the attention of the factory management was drawn to the offence. The principal cause of the excessive smoke continued to be careless or unskilled firing. On the whole there was a reduction in the amount of black smoke produced.

## SHOPS ACTS

The Council has undertaken the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts by virtue of powers delegated to them by the Derbyshire County Council.

One hundred and three inspections were made during the year by the Senior Public Health Inspector who has been appointed Inspector under the Shops Act.

## RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have undertaken to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with:-



RODENT CONTROL - continued -

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1, 2 and 3)	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	3,052	320	3,372	69
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	86	23	109	-
(b) Survey under the Act	6	415	61	482	69
(c) Otherwise	-	649	1,349	1,998	8
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	3	60	27	90	2
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice	3	53	3	59	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	6	113	30	149	2
Number of block control schemes carried out.	2	3	-	5	-
Number of premises where rat proofing was required	-	4	1	5	-



# APPENDIX

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

#### 1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspections  (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities/	8	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	59	65	8	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority/ (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	5	-	-
Total.....	69	79	8	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	14	13	-	5	-

Factories Act - Appendix - continued -

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions. (7)
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION D - HOUSING

### HOUSING PROGRESS 1959

Number:

New temporary buildings	0
Total number of inhabited houses (approx)	3,058

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total.....	7
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes.	0

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

i. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts....	230
--	-----

(b) Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	547
--	-----

ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	13
--	----

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	26
--	----

iii. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	17
---	----

iv. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	99
---	----

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without  
service of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	98
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs..... 1
  - ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) by owners..... 1
    - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners..... -
- (b) Proceeding under the Public Health Acts:-
- i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... 1
  - ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
    - (a) by owners..... -
    - (b) by Local Authority in default of owners..... 1
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... -
  - ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders..... 2
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-
- i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made..... -

- ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit..... -

(e) Unfit houses closed:-

1. Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Sections 10 (i) and 11 (2), Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953..... 6

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-

- x (a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... -
- ii. Number of families dwelling therein..... -
- iii. Number of persons dwelling therein..... -
- ✦ (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 8
- (c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 10
- ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases..... 44

x Information not available

✦ Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only.

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Year erected	Situation	No. of Houses
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	4
1937	Bakehurst	20
Total		179



## POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year erected</u>		<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1947-54		Highfield Estate	281
1949		Highfield Estate (temporary)	50
1951	Ø	Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1952	Ø	Hague Bar	1
1953	Ø	Mouseley Bottom	1
1953	Ø	Diglands Cottages	2
1954		High Hill Road	26
1954		Diglands Estate	48
1955		High Hill Road	6
1955		Diglands Estate	83
Total .....			<u>503</u>

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

## SECTION E - FOOD

### OTHER THAN MEAT

Sixty-five certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

523 inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations were made.

It is only by continuous inspections, and the co-operation and vigilance of the public and the food handlers, that safe food will be available.

# INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	2,176	221	77	22,235	420
Number inspected.....	2,176	221	77	22,235	420
<u>ALL DISEASED EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	123	30	-	132	7
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis.....	5.69	14.48	-	0.593	1.905
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	5	-	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	179	36	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis.....	8.45	16.29	1.3	-	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	1	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-

The Council continued to employ a qualified veterinary surgeon on a part time basis for meat inspection duties only on Sundays and Mondays, in order to afford some relief to the Public Health Inspector.

## SECTION F -- PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, notified during 1959 was 80, compared with 49 in 1958 and 298 in 1957.

## DIPHTHERIA

For the tenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Urban District of New Mills, and there has not been a death from the infection since 1937.

Although a great deal has been achieved in the past by immunisation campaigns, diphtheria has not been entirely eliminated from certain parts of the country and it is essential that a high level of immunity should be maintained.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1959 was:-

Under one year.....	37
One to four (inclusive).....	13
Five to fourteen (inclusive).....	1
Total.....	<u>51</u>

## MEASLES

The expected epidemic of measles lasted from the beginning of January until the end of April and affected mainly the five to ten years age group. Fewer cases were notified than in previous epidemics and severe complications were rare.

The total number of cases was 62 compared with 258 in 1957.

## SCARLET FEVER

As a result of changes in virulence of the causative organism during the past fifty years, scarlet fever is now a very mild disease.

Only one case was reported compared with four in 1958. and seven in 1957.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough notifications in the country as a whole have shown a downward trend during recent years.

The average number per year in New Mills during the five year period 1950-1954 was 35 compared with 8 per year during the period 1955-1959.



The only preventive measure against the disease which is of any value is immunisation and there is no doubt that its increasing popularity during the last five years is responsible for the reduction in the number of cases.

Eight cases were reported in 1959.

### POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis clinics were held regularly throughout 1959. A total of 519 first, 531 second and 628 third injections were given.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified.

### FOOD POISONING

Food poisoning in a girl of five years was notified on 15th July, 1959. She became ill on 6th July, with general malaise followed by abdominal pains and diarrhoea.

On investigation a younger child in the family, aged three years, was found to have had a mild attack and the father was a symptomless excreter.

Salmonella typhi-murium, the most important organism of its group and responsible for 60-70 per cent of salmonella infections in this country, was the agent causing the outbreak. Efforts to trace the source of the infection were unsuccessful though the medium of food was the most likely possibility. The father voluntarily ceased work as a food handler while the carrier state persisted.

The standard of hygiene both in the home and at the father's business premises was good.

These were the first confirmed cases of food poisoning in the area for many years.

### DYSENTERY

There were no confirmed cases in 1959.

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is now defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage".

Two cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department; one of these was admitted to hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1959:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

There was 1 death from respiratory tuberculosis and a decrease in primary notifications from 7 in 1958 to 4 in 1959.

There is no evidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in a particular occupation.

The Chest Clinic is held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

### TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1959 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278, and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 135, provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the death returns and from Head Teachers who are



required to notify absences due to any infectious disease. The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local National Insurance Office informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when the percentage of sickness benefit claims shows an increase of 30% on the figure for the previous week, or first reaches 250% of the average weekly figure during the period 2nd April to 2nd December of the previous year.

### INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are cleansed with a D.D.T. preparation. The incidence of infestation found during cleanliness surveys in 1959 was approximately 4 per cent.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies. No cases were found in the school population during 1959.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959

DISEASE	A G E												Total Notified	Removed to Hospital
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 60 years	Over 60 years		
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-



INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959 - continued -

	A G E													
DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 60 years	Over 60 years	Total Notified	Removed to Hospital
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3	7	7	9	7	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pulmonary T.B.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.	M.F. M.F.
Notified	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	2 -	- -	22	4x-
Died	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -
Other Tuberculosis														
Notified	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- X
Died	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

x - These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1959.

# MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	21	17	13	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	62
Whooping Cough	3	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	17	16	12	1	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	80



## MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

### SUMMARY OF REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF NEW MILLS

The mass Radiography Unit made its second visit to New Mills and district from 19th August, to the 19th September, 1958. The previous visit was made in November, 1953.

The Unit was stationed at the following places during the visit:-

Calico Printers' Association Limited, Birch Vale.

J.J. Hadfield Limited, Birch Vale.

Bowater - Eburite Bulk Packaging Limited, New Mills.

Methodist Sunday School, Newtown.

W.S. Lowe and Sons Limited, Newtown.

Calico Printers' Association Limited, Strines.

Calico Printers' Association Limited, Watford Bridge.

Torr Top Mission, New Mills.

Cricket Club, Hayfield.

The employees of other firms in the area attended at one or other of these centres. A series of open public sessions, including evening sessions, was arranged at the Cricket Club, Hayfield, and Torr Top Mission, New Mills. These sessions were widely advertised by a household distribution of leaflets, by posters, films and newspaper advertisements.

In accordance with the policy of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, no arrangements were made for the X-ray examination of school children.

TABLE I

Persons Examined

General Practitioner Referrals  
Factories/Offices  
General Public

all ages		
M	F	Total
	10	10
1,260	890	2,150
580	1,210	1,790
1,840	2,110	3,950



TABLE II	Under 15-		15-20-		20-25-		25-35-		35-45-		45-55-		55-60-		60-65plus		all ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
Tuberculous cases																		
Tuberculosis - healed																		
Tuberculosis - occasional clinic supervision																		
Tuberculosis - treatment or close supervision																		

TABLE III

Types of examinee  
with tuberculosis  
requiring  
treatment.

Factories/Offices

General Public

TABLE IV

Non-tuberculosis  
cases

Malignant Neoplasms

Non-malignant  
Neoplasms

Sarcoidosis

Congenital Cardiac  
and Vascular  
AbnormalitiesAcquired Cardiac  
and Vascular  
AbnormalitiesPneumoconiosis  
without progressive,  
massive fibrosisCongenital  
Malformation of  
LungsBacterial and  
Virus Infections  
of Lungs

Bronchiectasis

Fibrosis

Diaphragmatic  
Abnormalities

## CONCLUSIONS

(1) The general response fell short of the very high rate achieved in 1953, by a net figure, after deduction of school children, of 326, the greatest part of the decrease being in the General Public Group.

(2) Only 6 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment or close observation were found. This incidence of 1.5 per thousand persons examined is considerably less than in 1953, but it is only to be expected on a second visit of the unit. The incidence in 1953 was 2.6 per thousand X-rayed.

(3) Two malignant neoplasms were found.





